

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7TH, 1891.

NUMBER 14

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 7th, 1891.

We are still waiting for some one to tell us what Brazil is to gain by withdrawing from the treaty recently celebrated with the United States, and what the result will be in case the latter country imposes import duties on Brazilian coffee, sugar and hides. It is idle to urge that trade will go on just the same—for it will not. The Americans will continue to drink Brazilian coffee of course, but in diminishing quantities because of its increased cost and of the increasing production of coffee elsewhere. It should be remembered that Mexico, Central America and Venezuela can easily fill up any gap which may be made by decreased importation from Brazil, and this is all the more certain because of the recent employment of American capital in coffee estates in those countries during the past few years. The next three years will most certainly see a very large increase in their coffee production. As for sugar and hides, the probabilities are that their exportation to the United States will disappear altogether. Brazilian sugar taxed can certainly not compete with Cuban sugar untaxed, assuming that Spain enters into such a treaty. The loss of the American market to Brazilian sugar will be an irreparable loss, almost a death blow to the industry. Of course we may be mistaken in all this, and for this reason we ask for some one to present the other view. Instead of denunciation and insinuation, we want argument. If the abrogation of the treaty is so desirable, then there must be some reason for it. We admit and have admitted its defects, but these might easily be corrected by a future agreement—that, for instance, of substituting free kerosene and lard for the 25% abatements. But, whatever may be the reasons, let us have them stated! Many of the first objections have already been proved unfounded. As for the rest, let us have them in print, and have an end of this profitless warfare of insinuation and distrust. It will not be at all difficult to convince the Brazilian public that the Americans are actuated only by selfish and sinister motives and then secure the denunciation of the treaty, but it will not be so easy to establish the truth of such charges and the wisdom of the object in view.

It is cause for sincere regret to us that the editor the *Jornal do Commercio* finds it impossible to carry on so impersonal a discussion as that of the treaty negotiations between Spain and the United States, without charging his opponents with bad faith and ignorance. If he can not accept a doubt or a denial without saying such things, then he will certainly find his journalistic path a very thorny one. In regard to his statements of the 2nd and 5th inst., we have to say that we have stated no more than facts, which he has subsequently corroborated himself. We stated that Foster was not American minister to Spain up to our latest mail advices from the United States, and that in February ex-Minister John W. Foster was in Florida on his way to Cuba. Our latest date from the United States is February 25th, and up to that day we have not found the slightest reference to any proposal to send Mr. Foster to Spain. As we read about a dozen American papers, perhaps we may be excused from the charge of ignorance which the *Jornal* is polite

enough to insinuate. It now appears from London papers just received that Mr. Foster, after a month in Cuba, left for Europe on March 11th. The well-informed Philadelphia correspondent of the London Times, it may be added, appears to have been almost as ignorant of the business as we were, for he was compelled to telegraph: "It is said that he is going on a mission to assist the American minister in Madrid." And yet, on the 2nd the *Jornal* had the face to say that "months ago everyone who has American newspapers knew perfectly well that the Washington government was arranging to make use of the experience and zeal of Mr. Foster in this transaction." It appears, however, that everyone did not know this, not even in the United States. However, it transpires that Mr. Foster has at last got where the *Jornal* wants him, but, if the *Gazeta de Noticias* is well informed, he has not yet succeeded in obtaining the treaty. Mr. Foster, it must be confessed, disappointed us agreeably by getting back from Cuba and crossing over to Madrid much more quickly than we considered likely, and it may also turn out that the Spanish government will also confuse us by moving much more quickly in this matter than it has ever done before. Should this prove to be the case, the *Jornal* will permit us to state that our satisfaction over the success of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy will quite reconcile us to the embarrassment or having published an incorrect opinion.

HAPPILY the rain came at last on Sunday and there are good reasons for hoping that the epidemic of fever will now begin to decline. Rio has more than once experienced a much worse epidemic than that which has visited us this year, but it must be confessed that very few indeed have shown a more malignant type. Had the fever appeared earlier in the summer we should not have escaped so easily. While the memories of it are still fresh in mind we want to ask two or three questions of the sanitary authorities and then recall the attention of our small colony of foreign residents to the necessity of doing something for themselves. In the first place, we wish to ask the board of health what it has gained by suppressing street watering. It has added largely to our discomfort, and has apparently failed to relieve us from fever. Since the suppression of this most useful and beneficial service we have had two bad epidemics. And then, in the second place, is the board of health satisfied that the sanitary and hospital services of this city are what they should be? Many of the crowded localities of the city are still in a very bad sanitary condition, food is dear, and the water supply dangerously insufficient. If the costs of living increase, or even remain what they are, the conditions of the poor must either be materially improved or we shall see them suffer incredible privations the first or second summer hence. As for the hospital service, we can not believe that there is another civilized capital the world where such stories could be current without rousing its population to a frenzy of indignation. We do not say that these stories are true; we can not believe they are true. But when charges are made that patients are put into their coffins before they are dead, and that new patients are put into beds from which the dead have just been taken, it certainly warrants a prompt and thorough inquiry. The apathy with which these reports are received, is certainly far from creditable to the commonest sentiments of humanity in any people. In view, therefore, of the necessities of the foreign residents of this city, both as to nurses and hospital, is it not time that another effort should be made to obtain what almost every other similar colony possesses? Even a modest beginning is better than the absolute lack which we are compelled to experience every epidemic.

DUTIES UNDER THE AMERICAN TREATY

On the 31st ult. the minister of finance addressed the following communication to the inspector of customs at this port:

"I acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the inspector of customs of Rio de Janeiro, No. 102, of the 23rd inst., in which he asks whether exemption from duties, granted by Art. 1 of Decree No. 1338, of Feb. 5th, in American goods to be withdrawn from the custom-house on and after April 1st, applies to such as are already discharged and stored in the custom-house, and whether in this exemption is included the fee of 5% mentioned in Art. 575 of the *Digest of Customs Laws*.

"In answer thereto I state to the inspector, for the due effect, that in view of the clear and peremptory provision contained in § 1 of Art. 181 of said *Digest*, goods imported from the United States, mentioned in Art. 1 of the Decree of Feb. 5th, are entitled to the favor conceded in this article, provided they are withdrawn from the custom-house on or after April 1st, whatever may be the date in which they shall have been imported or deposited in the custom-house.

"As to the fees, their nature is not similar to that of import duties and, as they are not mentioned in that decree, the matter will continue to be regulated by Art. 5 of the preliminary provisions of the tariff—*E. de Alencar Araujo*."

It may not be amiss to call attention to the above so far as it relates to the 5% expedite imposed on imports admitted free of duty. This tax is not levied for port or light dues, nor for the labor employed in handling the goods. It is also too high to serve for "administration." It is, in our opinion, a general rate of duty levied on free goods under another name, and this being the case it is open to question whether the tax can be maintained under the treaty celebrated.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

On Saturday last President Deodoro gave a formal reception to the two special commissioners designated by the President of the United States to represent in this country the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893. In presenting these commissioners, Capt. Alexander Rodgers, U. S. A., and Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, U. S. N., Minister Conger addressed the President in the following words:

Mr. President:

I am afforded genuine pleasure in the honor of presenting to you the distinguished American citizens Captain Alexander Rodgers, of the United States army, and Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, of the United States navy. They have been designated by the President of the United States as special commissioners to the republic of Brazil in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition which is to be held in the city of Chicago in 1893 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and have been, for the time being, attached to the Legation of the United States at this Capital.

Formal invitations have been extended to all the nations of the earth to join in the celebration of this pre-eminent historic event, and already official acceptances are being received.

It was my pleasant duty some days since to transmit the President's cordial invitation to your government, and it is to be hoped that the youngest and the eldest sisters in the family of American republics may join hands in earnest co-operation for the promotion of an enterprise which will not only fittingly commemorate one of the most important events in human history, but ought to materially strengthen the bonds of friendship and mutual interest which already unite our governments and people and toward which better acquaintance and more intimate relations will surely tend.

These officers have been instructed to co-operate with you and your government, in the furtherance of whatever part you may desire or be willing to take in this memorable occasion, and they will be only at any time to furnish all necessary information concerning the Exposition to the officers of your government, or to your people.

I commend them to you, confidently hoping that from their mission, and from the Columbian Exposition which they represent, much mutual good will result to the two great American republics.

In his reply President Deodoro expressed his cordial good wishes for the success of the enterprise and an earnest desire that Brazil may be properly represented, as a means of strengthening the bond uniting the two great American republics. As the part to be taken by Brazil must be governed by the action of Congress he could take no definite step until the required legislation could be obtained, but in the meantime the government would render every possible assistance to the commissioners and would place the services of an attaché at their disposal.

Capt. Rodgers then explained the objects of their mission more in detail. He said that while the scope of the Exposition includes exhibits from every part of the world, it is desired to give special attention to exhibits from American countries, particularly those of an archaeological and ethnological character, in order to show the state of American civilization at the time of Columbus' great discovery and the progress made since. Their mission is to give information and render all possible assistance to those who desire to take part in this Exposition, and in doing this they propose to visit all the states and important cities of the republic, Lieut. Sawyer taking the northern states with headquarters at Pará, he himself taking the southern states with headquarters in this capital. In thanking the President for the courteous assistance tendered, he expressed the cordial desire of himself and Lieut. Sawyer to place their services wholly at the disposal of the Brazilian government and people.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Feb. 7, 1891.

To the President of the United States:

In response to your direction, I herewith submit two tables, A and B, which clearly exhibit the facts of the commercial arrangement between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, completed on the 5th of this month.

Table A will show the articles from the United States which will be entitled to free admission into all the ports of Brazil after the 1st of April next. It will also show the average annual value, as compiled from the Brazilian statistical reports for the last three years, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from the United States, and the average annual value, during the same period, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from other countries, and the rates now charged thereon:

TABLE A.

Imports into Brazil, in dollars, to become free of duty when exported from the United States.

Articles	From the U. S.	All other countries.
Wheat.....	\$150 00	\$547,845 84
Wheat flour.....	2,778,353 00	914,329 24
Corn or maize and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch.....	21,369 00	605,285 57
Rye and rye flour.....	.....	555,737 00
Barley and buckwheat and buckwheat flour.....	.....	193,286 08
Hay and oats.....	531 00	541,693 80
Beans and peas.....	478 00	1,039,522 00
Potatoes.....	36 00	905,953 12
Pork, salted and pickled, and bacon, except hams.....	44,809 00	751 00
Cotton-seed oil.....	4,376 00	331 20
Fish, salted, dried or pickled.....	23,278 00	1,629,724 00
Coal, anthracite and bituminous.....	.....	6,067,380 80
Rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine.....	98,310 00	69,653 33
Mining and mechanical machinery, tools and implements, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines.....	184,652 00	2,320,627 92
Instruments and books for arts and sciences.....	82,752 00	492,994 50
Railroad material and equipment.....	155,539 00	635,180 76
Total.....	\$3,394,633 00	\$16,609,306 76

Articles.	Total.	Rate, %.
Wheat.....	\$547,845 84	5
Wheat flour.....	3,692,682 24	15
Corn or maize and their manufactures, including corn meal and starch.....	716,654 57	15
Rye and rye flour.....	555,737 00	15
Barley and buckwheat and buckwheat flour.....	193,286 08	15
Hay and oats.....	542,224 80	20
Beans and peas.....	1,040,000 00	20
Potatoes.....	905,089 12	15
Pork, salted and pickled, and bacon, except hams.....	45,560 00	48
Cotton-seed oil.....	4,707 20	20
Fish, salted, dried or pickled.....	1,653,102 00	20 to 48
Coal, anthracite and bituminous.....	6,067,380 80	5
Rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine.....	167,963 33	15
Agricultural implements, tools and machinery.....	.....	5
Mining and mechanical machinery, tools and implements, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines.....	2,595,279 92	15 to 48
Instruments and books for arts and sciences.....	575,636 50	15
Railroad material and equipment.....	790,719 76	5 to 15
Total.....	\$20,003,939 76	.....

Port and provincial charges, equivalent to 5 per cent duty.

From this table (A) of articles to be admitted free, it will be seen that, of the total annual average importations into Brazil of \$20,003,939.76 of the said articles, the United States have heretofore only furnished articles to the value of \$3,394,633, while other countries have furnished articles to the value of \$16,609,306.76.

Table B will make a similar exhibit of the articles from the United States entitled to admission into all the ports of Brazil, after the 1st of April next, at a reduction of 25 per cent of the duty designated on the respective articles in the tariff now in force in Brazil, or which may hereafter be adopted in Brazil.

It will also show the average annual value, taken from the Brazilian reports for the last three years, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from the United States, and also the average annual value, during the same period, of the imports into Brazil from other countries, and the rates now charged thereon.

TABLE B.

Imports into Brazil, in dollars, the duties on which will be reduced 25 per cent when exported from the United States.

Articles	From the U. S.	From all other countries.
Lard and substitutes of lard.....	\$371,369 00	\$348,166 60
Bacon-hams.....	556 00	103,610 66
Butter and cheese.....	12,941 00	2,000,507 91
Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables.....	13,894 00	606,197 89
Manufactures of cotton including cotton clothing.....	665,986 00	26,571,138 50
Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed not included in the foregoing.....	522,096 00	2,361,211 00
Leather and the manufactures of leather, except boots and shoes.....	20,196 00	3,195,185 62
Lumber, timber and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts and carriages.....	417,761 00	1,098,927 02
Manufactures of rubber.....	11,070 00	310,398 50
Total.....	\$2,035,899 00	\$36,595,343 70

Articles.	Total.	Rate per ct.
Lard and substitutes of lard.....	\$719,565 60	15 to 20
Bacon-hams.....	104,166 66	48
Butter and cheese.....	2,013,448 91	48
Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables.....	620,091 89	20 and 48
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing.....	27,237,124 50	15 to 48
Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing.....	2,883,397 00	15, 30 and 48
Leather and the manufactures of leather, except boots and shoes.....	3,215,381 62	30 to 60
Lumber, timber and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts and carriages.....	1,516,688 02	30 to 60
Manufactures of rubber.....	321,268 50	48
Total.....	\$38,631,242 70	.....

From this table (B) it will be seen that, of the total average importations into Brazil of \$38,631,242.70 of said articles, the United States have heretofore furnished articles to the value of only \$2,035,899, while other countries have furnished articles to the value of \$36,595,343.70.

Taking the two schedules together, it is shown that, of a total annual importation into Brazil of \$58,635,182.46 of all these articles, only \$5,430,532 came from the United States, as against \$53,204,650.46 from other countries.

In return for these concessions the United States admits into its markets free of duty sugar, molasses, coffee and limes, the growth and product of Brazil. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Note.—The foregoing tables compiled from Brazilian statistical returns profess to give an average for the last three years, but do not state what years they were. They also explain that the 5% tax on free articles covers "port and provincial charges," which is incorrect. It should also be added that the "rate per cent" given is purely nominal, the actual rates being frequently many times the figures given. Eds.—News.

IMMIGRATION.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th March 1891.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—With a view to the dissemination of the truth I ask the favor of an insertion of the following particulars, for which I am vouch.

About the latter end of January of the present year amongst the emigrants brought to Rio de Janeiro were William Grant and his wife, both natives of the Emerald Isle; this couple on arrival were sent to the emigrants island in accordance with the regulations then in vogue. A few days passed when Mrs. Grant complained of being unwell, saying that she wished to lie in. She was sent to the hospital and was about to change her attire for hospital clothing when, before she did so, she wished her husband to be sent for. The authorities declined to permit the man to enter the women's ward, upon which Grant ordered his wife to come out and go over to the city. At the time of the steam launch leaving the island they were permitted to cross over to the city. A few days after, I saw them and the wife carried a baby in her arms. I cannot say with any certainty whether the child was born on the Ilha das Flores, or in the city, but according to all I could learn of the matter the child was born perfectly healthy and strong. Owing to exposure and want of nourishment the child only lived a few days. The father, in order to obtain burial for it, was compelled to

carry the little body in his arms to the Misericórdia Hospital, but in consequence of some flaw in the proceeding the father was informed that nothing could be done for him there, and he was sent forth with his ghastly burden to patrol the streets. Some gentlemen took the matter in hand, and by a little pressure, the body was finally buried. The father, however, he might have been before, from that time never held up his head, took to drink and so forth. A situation was obtained for them, the man as gardener and the wife as nurse and to make herself generally handy. They kept that situation just four days, leaving at their own request and came over to the city, since which time they lived upon the benevolence until her husband died of yellow fever on the 21st inst. On the 27th inst. I had the pleasure of taking the widow on board the s.s. *Ararico*, her passage to England being paid by subscription. Mrs. Grant, just previous to my leaving her, begged me to convey her heartfelt thanks to the several captains and gentlemen who from time to time assisted her, also to those who kindly raised the subscription which supplied the necessary funds to pay passage money and incidental expenses till she arrives at her home. The following is the account of the subscription and the mode of its application:

From Mr. M*** and friends.....	150\$000
From Captains.....	43 500

193\$000	
Passage money and £ 3 for expenses in England.....	179\$520
Boat hire.....	3 000
Tram fares.....	1 000

183\$980	
leaving a balance of.....	9 950

By way of conclusion, permit me to ask a very pertinent question: how does the Brazilian or the British government benefit by such transactions as this in matters of emigration? If the above mentioned governments do not benefit, who is responsible for the lives of this man and child?

Yours truly,

ENGRÖ.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The sanitary authorities of Montevideo have declared the port of Santos to be infected.

—The workmen of Buenos Aires are trying to organize a general strike for May 1st.

—The Uruguayan government is now taking measures to prevent smuggling along the Brazilian frontier.

—The minister of finance of Argentina has publicly declared that he will resign rather than issue more paper money.

—It is reported that Dr. Juarez Celman will be a candidate for the Senate in the province of Corrientes. If that will give him access to the treasury, the Argentines had better think twice before electing him.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th says that D. Augustin Arroyo is to succeed D. Enrique Moreno as minister to Brazil. The belligerent attitude of St. Medeiros has evidently compelled D. Enrique to withdraw permanently from the scene of so many triumphs.

—Recent telegrams from Buenos Aires report almost uninterrupted successes for the revolutionary party. Frequent descents into the revolutionary party are reported, and a considerable part of the country has fallen into their hands. No battles have been fought recently.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state legislature of Goyaz will meet on the 15th inst.

—The government of Amazonas promulgated a constitution *ad referendum* on the 13th ult.

—The appointment of James M. Ayer to be United States consul at Pará, is announced.

—There were 308 deaths in the city of S. Paulo in the month of March.

—It is stated that an oil factory is to be established in Tatuhy, S. Paulo.

—The Cassa cotton factory of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, was sold on the 4th inst., for 180,500\$.

—The Rio Grande do Sul elections are to be held May 5th, and the state legislature is convened for July 25th.

—The official party in Paraná deny the reports that fraud and coercion were used in the recent elections of that state.

—The steamer *Adria* ran aground on the 1st inst. at Victoria. There were on board 750 immigrants, who were all safely landed.

—In Santos there was a fight on the 28th ult. among soldiers of the 2nd regiment of artillery, one of whom was severely wounded.

—We regret to hear of the death at an advanced age of Mr. Henry Fox, one of the oldest English residents of São Paulo, which occurred on the 4th inst.

—The editor of the *Diário de Notícias*, S. Paulo, denies that his paper has received a subsidy for defending the administration of Dr. Americo Brasiliense.

—In the first quarter of this year there were 14 deaths in the Santa Casa hospital, in Juiz de Fora, and 81 patients were received into that hospital during the quarter.

—In Bahia the executive committee of the national party has protested against the frauds committed in the election in that state and in the count of the vote.

—The Piahy election has also been won by the official candidates. It reminds us of the days when Cotepe and Affonso Celso were holding the reins.

—The German colony of São Paulo now has a daily paper, called the *Deutsch-Brasilianische Presse*, which began publication on the 3rd inst. The *Presse* has our best wishes for its success.

—Sixty-one opposition voters claim to have voted in the recent Rio de Janeiro state election at S. Joaquim da Barra Mansa, but the electoral board counted only three of them.

—The *Município*, a paper published in Santa Rita do Paraíso, Minas Geraes, says that there have recently been sales of land in that municipal district to the amount of about 600,000\$.

—The governor of Mato Grosso has annulled the state election on the ground that it is vitiated by fraud and violence. He should at once be appointed governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The immigrant arrivals at Santos last month numbered 4,355, of which 240 came spontaneously, 4,039 for government account and 76 for the Sociedade Promotora. Among the arrivals we notice 219 British and 2 Brazilians.

—The *Diário da Bahia* of the 25th ult., relates that an English engineer (name not given) employed on the extension of the Central Bahia railway took passage on a steamer of the Companhia Bahiana on the 23rd and shortly afterwards committed suicide by jumping overboard.

—In Juiz de Fora there are complaints against the electric light furnished by the Companhia Mineira de Electricidade, and it is stated that many of the merchants of that city are refusing to pay their accounts for the light which the company furnished them last month.

—The governor of S. Paulo has recently dismissed a number of municipal councils. The council of S. Vicente protests against its dismissal on the ground that the appointment of the governor of S. Paulo is illegal, since there is no legal minister of the interior to make the appointment.

—At Bocaina, near Santos, were found on the 30th ult. the dead bodies of two women who had arrived as passengers on the steamer *Duchesse de Genova*. On these bodies there was a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. It is supposed that drowning was the cause of their death.

—The *Mercantil* of S. Paulo says there are many complaints among the merchants of that city about the negligence and delay with which the service connected with the withdrawal of goods from the Santos custom-house is performed by the employees of that department.

—The state legislature of Minas Geraes began its preparatory sittings on the 30th ult. Dr. Bias Fortes is temporary president of the senate and Dr. Octavio Ottoni of the chamber of deputies. The fact that the latter branch of the legislature met in the government house has given rise to unfavorable comments.

—The legislature of Minas Geraes begins badly. It is not even allowed to contract for the publication of its debates. The governor of the state has taken this little affair in hand and made a contract with the *Movimento*, paying an advance of 2,000\$ per month on the other made to the legislature by the *Jornal de Minas*.

—Several corpses have recently been found in the port of Santos. They are supposed to be the bodies of persons who have died of yellow fever on board vessels in the port and it is believed that they were thrown overboard by captains to prevent the knowledge of the deaths from reaching the sanitary inspectors of the ports for which the vessels were bound.

—The *Jornal de Minas* thinks that the first act of the Minas legislature, after organizing, should be to elect the president of the state, and that the president so elected should only govern for a term long enough to enable his successor to be elected by the people. If the people of Minas are really to take charge of the affairs of the state, the suggestion is a good one.

—In a recent letter explaining why the S. Paulo delegation voted against Gen. Deodoro for the presidency, Gen. Glycerio says that besides that delegation over too congressmen had promised to vote for Prudente de Moraes. Under these circumstances the S. Paulo congressmen could not refuse to give him their votes, although they had previously decided to vote for Gen. Deodoro.

—Transactions in real-estate have recently been quite numerous in Campinas. A notary of that city, who last year in the month of March drew up only four contracts for the sale of such property, this year in the corresponding month drew up no less than 32, in which the amount of money involved was 379,508\$900. There is nothing like the free institutions which our forefathers won for us.

—The order of the minister of agriculture to the director of the Central railway to give preference to the cattle of the Companhia de Abastecimento de Carnes Verdes, has angered the cattle men in Minas and some disturbances have resulted therefrom. Hitherto the road, in shipping cattle, has taken them in the order in which they are presented for shipment. The protection offered to speculators by the government, appears to be badly appreciated in Minas.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The station of the Nova Hamburgo railway in Porto Alegre was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

—A telegram from Ouro Preto, dated April 1st, and signed by several merchants of that city, complains of the delays of the Central railway in shipping goods.

—A decree of the 4th inst. suppresses the directory of the São Paulo and Rio line and annexes the administration of the road to that of the Central (ex-D. Pedro II).

—Joquim Oliveira and Henrique Renaud have asked the Governor of S. Paulo for a privilege to building a railway between Espírito Santo da Penha and Raias de Minas.

—The S. Paulo tramway company has received five new cars and expects shortly to receive ten more. The new cars are said to be more comfortable than those now in use.

—In a telegram from Ouro Preto, published in the *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora, of the 1st inst., it is stated that the governor of Minas Geraes has granted to his brother a privilege for building a railway from the former city to Bello Horizonte.

—The minister of the interior declines to approve the contract celebrated with Affonso Carreira Brando, by which the municipal intendência of this city grants a privilege for 48 years for a railway from Barra da Guaratiba to the Campo de Sant'Anna.

—During the year 1890 the Minas and Rio line carried 88,258 head of cattle, an increase of 9,012 over the total of the preceding year. The receipts from this item of traffic were 283,598\$740 for the Minas and Rio line and about 300,000\$ for the Central line.

—The Mogiana railway company wishes to make a contract with the state government of S. Paulo for building four branch roads. One of them is the Jatahy branch; another is to connect the station of Serra Azul with the town of the same name; the third is between Cananda and Cajati, and the fourth is from Pedreira to Arica Branca.

—Dr. Mello Barreto, ex-president of the Leopoldina railway, was on the 2nd inst. elected president of the Companhia Geral. We are advised that he lost no time in reinstating all his old henchmen, and is now in a position to do business on the old lines. The Dr. and his friends return to power just at the right time—that is, providing the proposed new loan goes through.

—A decree dated on the 28th ult. approved the contract between the Minas and Rio and Mazatlan railways for an arrangement of various friction points, with the condition that the former should suspend all reclamations arising from Gen. Glycerio's decree of May 23rd, 1890, which virtually condemned the Minas and Rio concessions and turned them over to the Mazatlan. The Minas and Rio representative seems to have surrendered his case at discretion.

—The receipts of the railways belonging to the Companhia Geral system (ex-Leopoldina) were 1,492,000\$ in January and February against 971,159\$ in the corresponding period of 1890. The board of directors expects that the total gross receipts for the current year will reach 18,000,000\$ or 20,000,000\$. The indebtedness of the company amounts to 140,300,000\$ and it is negotiating in London for a loan of £22,000,000. We are advised by competent men that the company is permitting its tracks and rolling stock to depreciate to a dangerous degree through unwillingness to spend money in repairs.

EMPRESA GERAL DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO.

On the 2nd the shareholders of this company met to hear a statement from the directory in explanation of the resignation of the president of the company, Barão de Itanema. The vice-president read a statement of the condition of the company which may be briefly summarized as follows:

The General system comprises the Benevente-Minas, S. Eduardo to Cachoeira de Itapemirim, Campos to S. Fidélis, Parakeena and Tapirassá junction, Araramã extension, Viçosa Central de Macaé, Maranhão branch extension, junction from Porto das Caixas to the Grão Pará line, extension from S. Francisco Xavier to this city, Areal to Entre Rios extension and Saude to Jatahy extension, besides the Macaé and Campos, Leopoldina, Grão Pará and Pílhurgo lines, which are in traffic. Of the new lines 1,112 kilometres are constructing, or with final surveys approved, and the surveys of the Jatahy extension, about 2000 kilometres, will be now commenced.

The financial position of the company is as follows:

Oct. 31st, 1890.	
Total debt, Leopoldina line.....	116,482,000\$
do Geral.....	55,000,000\$
	171,482,000\$
March 31st, 1891.	
Total debt, Leopoldina line.....	100,500,000\$
do Geral.....	39,800,000\$
	140,300,000\$

The company had the following assets:

Balance of last call, not paid, about	6,000,000\$
Documents on hand.....	930,000\$
Interest guarantee to receive from the state of Minas Geraes.....	1,200,000\$
Attached in the Banco do Brazil.....	480,000\$
	8,610,000\$

Beyond which the directory proposed to dispose of real estate and industrial property, the proceeds of which will be used in reducing the debt of the company.

Further assets of the company are given as follows:

Benevente and Minas railway concession, 370 kilometres, of which 120 are in traffic;

4,500 square kilometres of land in the town of Benevente;

Concession of 450,000 hectares of land in the Rio das Pedras valley, Minas, and Guandú valley in Espírito Santo;

Concession of 225,000 hectares in the Castello valley;

Right to introduce 15,000 families of immigrants.

The Jatahy extension has an interest guarantee from the general government of 6 per cent, on 30,000\$ per kilometre.

"By means of a convenient credit operation," the directors availed of the low price ruling for the Geral debentures to purchase 280,000 of these, which left a profit of 7,000,000\$, which it is proposed to carry to an equalization of dividends fund.

For the first two months of 1890 and 1891 the receipts of the railway (excluding interest guarantees and rents) were 971,159\$885 and 1,592,037\$100, but the respective length of lines in traffic is not furnished. The directors expect a revenue of from 18,000,000\$ to 20,000,000\$ for the current year.

To improve the financial condition of the company and carry out the projected extensions of the system, the directors propose to negotiate a foreign loan of £22,000,000.

After reading this statement the resignations of the directors were tendered and accepted and a new directory elected consisting of Sr. Antonio Paulo de Mello Barreto, Dr. Jorge Rademaker Grunewald, Dr. Joaquim Silveira da Cunha Barbosa, Trajano Antonio de Moraes e Dr. Leopoldo Teixeira Leite.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário Popular*, of the 30th ult., is informed by a person who has recently visited some of the coffee districts of S. Paulo, that the next coffee crop in that state will reach 3,500,000 bags, and that within five years the annual production of coffee in the state will amount to 8,000,000 bags.

LOCAL NOTES

—Councillor Loucio de Carvalho has been appointed director of the S. Paulo law school.

—Gen. Deodoro has received the decoration of Simon Bolivar from the Venezuelan government.

—The *Diário de Notícias* asks President Deodoro to dismiss his ministers. Would it not be well to wait until he has appointed them?

—At a meeting of twenty congressmen on the night of the 2nd inst., it was resolved to organize a party to be called "constitutional republican."

—Dr. Alberto Torres, an original republican, thinks that the present government is the most incompetent and dishonest one the country has ever had.

—It is stated that the chief of police is going to try to put a stop to the sale of lottery tickets in the street. If we are not mistaken, the same effort has been made before.

—Aristides the Just thinks that the S. Paulo republicans would better employ their time, if, instead of quarrelling among themselves, they would unite and try to save the republic.

—The government has annulled the exclusive privilege, granted by ex-minister of agriculture Gen. Glycerio to A. A. Leite Penteado, for the application of pita to industrial purposes.

—Capt. Alves Barbosa, director of the workshops of the navy-yard, will leave shortly for the United States for the purpose of purchasing improved machinery and engaging skilled workmen.

—The *Correio Paulistano* publishes the report that acting General Ceuquem has tendered his resignation of the portfolio of foreign affairs and that he will be succeeded by Dr. Miranda Azevedo of S. Paulo.

—The lectures at the Gloria school are going to be revived. The opening lecture will be delivered on the second Sunday in May by ex-Senator Pereira da Silva and will relate to the subject of the discovery of America.

—The proprietors of the *Jornal do Commercio* propose to resist compulsory registration of their lands in the Torres Utiano, a private company authorized to do an important public service by that eminent financier Ruy Barbosa.

—It is reported that the government is going to close the military school. It is also reported that it is going to send the troops out of Rio and garrison the city with the national guard. The same report was circulated in regard to the Ouro Preto cabinet—and led to a revolution.

—A decree dated on the 2nd settled once for all the military honors to be shown the Brazilian authorities, military and civil, under every conceivable circumstance. It may be said that the requirements do not show a very keen appreciation of "republican simplicity."

—Several offers have been made to the municipal council of this city for the lease of the abattoir at Santa Cruz. One of these proposals offers the council the sum of 300,000\$ per annum for 10 years. The council will meet day after to-morrow to take the matter into consideration.

—The editors of the *Gazeta da Tarde* have declared in court that, in speaking of Major Baldomero Carqueja, reporter of the *Jornal do Commercio*, as a "man of resources," it was not their intention to insinuate that he obtained news by improper means from the public departments.

—The total number of deaths in this city in the month of January was 1,155 and in February 1,401. This shows an average of over 37 a day in January, or an annual average of 36 per 1000. For February the daily average was 50 and the annual average 48 per 1000. We assume an estimated population of 380,000.

—Aristides the Just complains bitterly of the congressmen who, thinking they had their states under their thumbs, refused to vote for changing Gen. Cesario's electoral law. That law, says Aristides, was excellent under the provisional government, but very bad under the permanent government.

—The police *delegado* charged with the investigation of the mysterious shooting of a tram driver in the Travessa do Ferreira on the 24th ult., has discovered the criminal in a soldier of the 7th infantry, named Joaquim José de Souza, who had had a quarrel with a conductor and driver that morning. The assassination was evidently instigated by a savage desire for revenge, and in seeking it he shot the wrong men. A warrant has been formally issued, although the assassin is under arrest at the barracks.

—The American company has resolved to grant a 50% abatement on all goods shipped on its steamers for the *Exposição Permanente Universal do Brazil*.

—It is announced that measures are to be taken to prevent the use of our municipal police patrols in services outside their regular duties. We may hope from this that less frequent attacks on civilians will result.

—The curb-stone brokers are back again in their old quarters in Rua da Alfanega, to the interruption of traffic and the annoyance of the business houses and banks of that locality. Why can't the police stop the imposition?

—It is to be noted that the thieves are becoming bold enough to attack people in the public parks in open day. A case occurred in the Campo Santo. Anna on Sunday last, an Italian being seized and held by two men while a third rifled his pockets.

—The minister of the interior wants the opinion of his colleague of finance on the proposal to widen and extend the Rua Nova do Ouvidor according to a contract celebrated between our city fathers and the Companhia Alvenaria, Cantaria e Construccoes.

—Bado de Lucena seems to consider the Supreme Court subordinate to the department of justice. On the 3rd inst., he wrote to the president of that court approving his act in regard to the collection of fees. Does an act which the Supreme Court is legally authorized to perform, require the approval of the minister of justice?

—Our April 1st some way caused to be published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* a card purporting to be from Deputy José Avelino and declaring that this Deputy had gone into opposition and resigned his seat in congress. It is needless to say that this just caused much astonishment and no little sensation.

—The *Journal* of the 2nd inst says that all who have American journals knew perfectly well months ago that the Washington government proposed to utilize the experience and zeal of Mr. J. W. Foster in treaty negotiations with Spain. The editor of the *Journal* evidently intended this item for his issue of the preceding day.

—The *Diario Official*, in its issue of the 3rd inst. defending the act of the government annulling contracts made without its permission for the sale of property belonging to religious orders, takes the ground that no constitutional provision contrary to laws previously in force is valid until those laws have been expressly repealed by an ordinary legislative enactment. The constitution, therefore, is not the supreme law of the land.

—We trust that some good friend of Dr. Antonio Prado, who is writing letters in Europe about the advantages which Brazil offers to the immigrant, will call his attention to the sufferings of those who arrive here in the hot season. About half of the deaths in this city are classified as "indigentes," a great part of whom are poor immigrants. It is no letter than murder to send immigrants here in the hot season and during an epidemic.

—A *proprio* to the report, since contradicted, that the government had ordered gun houses to be constructed at the Military School for imprisoning insubordinate cadets, the *Correio do Povo* asks: "Does it not seem that we are still in the time of João Alfredo and Ouro Preto?" To this the *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora answers that it does not, that on the contrary João Alfredo and Ouro Preto favored insubordination in that school by taking no measures to prevent the teaching of revolutionary doctrines at the expense of the public treasury.

—A biographical notice of one of Rio's "speculator" princes recently published in a weekly journal may be translated as follows: "The honored citizen secured his independence, thanks to his honest and praiseworthy labor. He was the initiator of *compradores*, and *incorporator of companies*, and of *some banks*." The italics are ours. It is to be noted that care was given to enumerate the companies the "honored citizen" organized, but the biographer "gave it up" when it came to the banks, probably because his space was limited.

—It was quite touching yesterday to see the joy unconfined which welcomed the return of Dr. Melhi Barreto to the presidency of the company which operates the Leopoldina and other railways under the title of Companhia Geral. There were green leaves all over the premises, a band of music, champagne *ad lib.*, congratulations and enthusiastic embraces. It made one feel that the Jews had all returned to Jerusalem. Those who know how unkindly the old Leopoldina was managed, will join the throng in drinking champagne and sending up rockets.

—From present appearances the lawyers are to make a rich harvest out of stock exchange difficulties. The time has not come yet for the government to decree, or legislate, or something, and give the stock exchange control of its operations. The brokers should be enabled to choose their own colleagues, to suspend these in case of necessity, and to post the names of defaulters in their assembly room. The courts of law should have no jurisdiction in speculative stock operations, any more than they have in "backing" horses on a race course.

—On the 24th ult., the minister of finance ordered that the sale of the *Quinta* at the Ponta da Caju be cancelled, amicably if possible, but cancelled in any case. An Empress of difficulties had secured the property without any competition, and the wonder is Gen. Araripa did not propose to hold Gen. Barbosa responsible for it. On the 5th the latter published two or three columns of explanation in the *Diario de Noticias*, in which he claims that he was not responsible to former laws for his actions. It must be confessed that the eminent financier acted up to that belief fully.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At the Casa de Saude N. S. da Gloria, Rua do Cons. Bento Lisboa, of yellow fever, on the 2nd inst., TRUMAN HENRY ARMSTRONG, of Chicago, aged 25 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The receipts of the Pará custom-house in March were 1,023,000\$.

—In the last quarter of 1890 the government spent 80,900\$494 with the Quixadá reservoir.

—The Companhia Colonizadora e Industrial was installed in S. Paulo on the 31st inst.

—It is again reported that the government is selling gold.

—The Companhia Telefonica S. Paulo e Rio was installed in S. Paulo on the 31st inst.

—Brazilian stocks dropped to 68 in London yesterday.

—The Banco Credito Universal paid the third installment of £ 150,000 for the English Bank on the 31st ult.

—The receipts of the Parahyba custom-house for November, 1890, were 26,705\$840, against 27,237\$213 in the same month of 1889.

—The receipts of the Santos custom-house for the month of March were 1,875,425\$907 against 1,378,666\$988 in the corresponding month of 1890.

—On the 1st inst., the Banco da Republica established a branch office at Porto Alegre and agencies at Rio Grande do Sul and Pelotas.

—The receipts of the Paranaaguá and Antonina custom-houses for October, 1890, were 102,601\$157 against 117,474\$464 in the corresponding month of 1889.

—The Companhia Villa Engenheiro Frontin was installed in S. Paulo on the 31st ult. Its capital is 5,000,000\$000, and its objects—wire fences, taffy and share speculation.

—A call has just been issued for the redemption of the Banco do Brazil 50\$ notes, series A, B, and C, which will be exchanged up to September 30th next without discount.

—On the 4th last transactions, over £ 100,000, were reported in gold from the sale of a part of which was iniquitously from the Treasury.

—On the 6th a considerable sale of Brazilian gold was reported at 151 per cent, equal to 177\$61 exchanged.

—In the report of the board of directors of the Companhia Oeste Agricola de S. Paulo it is stated that, with coffee at 88 an arroba, the income of the company will amount to 50% on the capital invested.

—On the 2nd the *Diario do Commercio* announced that liquidations due on the 31st ult. had been transferred to July. The safest manner of transferring liquidations would be to mark the *Kalendas Gregas* as settlement day.

—The receipts at the Rio custom-house in March were 4,885,935\$750, against 5,768,657\$827 for the same month last year. The receipts of industrial revenue were 1,850,587\$731 and 702,358\$666 respectively.

—On the 30th ult. the Banco do Brazil e Londres was formally organized and Barão do Ladrão Lourenço Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Dr. Joaquim Marques da Cruz and Antonio Pinheiro Lobo de Menezes Jurumema were elected directors.

—The Banco Popular has deposited in the treasury 3,500 bonds as a guarantee for a new issue of notes. The bonds were obtained from the Banco da Republica. This bank is working hard to improve the aesthetic tastes of the country by issuing gilt-covered notes.

—The minister of finance maintains the act of the internal revenue bureau of this city refusing to accept the certificate of the Banco do Penhores e Descontos in the deposit of 20% of the capital of 500,000\$ of the Banco Sportivo. The refusal to accept the certificate was founded on the fact of its not being signed by the government supervisor.

—There have been many reports afloat as to what action the Treasury will take to put out a part of the gold that has been going into its coffers from the custom-houses. The supposition is that one or more banks will be employed to place the gold in circulation, but why does the Treasury not call for tenders and dispose of its bullion to the highest bidder?

—By the str. *Thames* arrived here on the 31st ult. £83,150 in gold were received. It is reported that the Treasury is sending gold back to England, and in consequence we are observing exactly what we stated would be the case, gold coming to pay its duties and going back to meet obligations. It would certainly be more business like to make the transfers by bills of exchange. There can be only one explanation for the action of the Treasury: the minister is afraid of going into the exchange market.

—The Banco União de São Paulo has the distinction of initiating among the new banks the practice of calling in notes with a penalty of repudiation if they are not presented within a certain period. The notes called in are of the denomination of 100\$, and the period marked is six months from the 1st inst. After September 30th the notes are to be considered without value. The practice is scandalously dishonest, and when Brazil gets an independent judiciary we want to see its legality tested.

—In the second fortnight of March there was a considerable decline in shares of all kinds except those of long established banks and companies.

—The premium on the shares of the Banco Pariz e Rio fell from 68\$ to 38\$, that on the shares of the Banco Thero-American from 90\$ to 10\$, and that on the shares of the Banco Rio e Estados from 40\$ to 20\$. The shares of the Banco da Republica fell from 230\$ to 20\$, those of the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos from 180\$ to 131\$, and those of the Metropolitan Paulista from 88\$ to 58\$. The premium on the shares of the União Industrial dos Estados fell from 116\$ to 50\$. In consequence of the advantageous contracts made by the government and the Banco da Republica with the Banco do Brazil, the latter's shares rose from 320\$ to 390\$. Those of the Banco do Commercio rose from 260\$ to 272\$. It is stated that the greater part of the settlements due at the end of March were transferred to the end of April. When these continually transferred settlements are to be finally liquidated no one seems to know.

—The Banco Metropolitan do Brazil has no less than seven directors. At 1,000\$ per month for each, the handsome annual sum of 84,000\$ is reached.

—On the 4th a fusion of the Inciadora de Melhoramentos e Viagem do Rio Grande do Sul companies was decided. A bank is to result from this fusion.

—Much is to be expected from the committee of bankers now engaged in straightening up the financial position here? If the men on the committee do not know all about the matter, no one else does. Every one of them has been in direct contact with the wicked speculation raging here, and some perhaps, interested in it. We do not believe any serviceable results are to be obtained—unless it is decided to precipitate a general liquidation.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 6th, 1891.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1880), gold.	27 d.
do do do do do in U. S.	80 cts.
do do do do do in U. S.	54 3/4 cts.
do do do do do in U. S.	188 1/2
do do do do do in U. S.	8 1/2
Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day	175 d.
Value of 100 milreis (gold) in U. S.	53 1/2 cts.
do do do do do in U. S.	35 1/4 cts.
do do do do do in U. S.	28 1/2
Value of 100 milreis (paper) in U. S.	28 1/2
Value of 100 milreis (gold) in U. S.	136 1/2

EXCHANGE.

March 31.—The Banco Sul Americano opened at 17 1/2% on London, the London and Brazilian and Commercial at 17 1/2% and the others at 17 1/2%. The market was fairly steady during the day with a moderate business doing at 17 1/2% in bank sterling direct, at 18 for repeated paper and commercial quoted at 18—18 1/2, but late in the afternoon, it became flat and 17 1/2% was the best rate obtainable at the banks. Official rates were 17 1/2% on London, 53 1/2 on Paris and 68—67 on Hamburg at 90 dts: 225—228 on New York at sight. Sovereigns sold at 135 1/2, closing with buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2. On April 1st, Brazilian gold was bid for at 143 1/2.

April 1.—The Banco Commercial and the Sul Americano opened at 17 1/2% on London, the others at 17 1/2%, and the first rate was noticed in the latter early in the day. The market was quiet and the business reported in bank sterling direct at 17 1/2%—17 1/2, with commercial reported at the last rate. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2. For Brazilian gold there were buyers at 151 1/2.

April 2.—The Banco Franco Brasileiro and the Sul Americano opened at 17 1/2% on London, the others at 17 1/2%, and the market appeared fairly steady until the afternoon, when the lower rate only was to be had at the banks. On hand office something was done at 17 1/2% and commercial sterling was reported at 17 1/2%—17 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2. Brazilian gold sold at 135 1/2, and closed with buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2.

April 3.—The Banco Sul Americano drew small amounts on London at 17 1/2%, and the other banks were drawers at 17 1/2%. The market was quiet. The market was quiet, but steady, with commercial sterling quoted at 17 1/2%—17 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2. For cash, buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2.

April 4.—Official rates at the banks were 17 1/2% on London, 53 1/2 on Paris and 68—67 on Hamburg at 90 dts: 225—228 on New York at sight. The market was quiet but firm, with business doing in bank sterling at 17 1/2%—17 1/2 and in commercial at 17 1/2%—17 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2. For cash, buyers at 135 1/2, sellers at 135 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

March 30.	
10 Apolices, old.	95
10 do.	97
23 do.	96
Banks.	
40 Brazil, 25.	185
100 do.	186
40 Br. N. Am. pr.	6
30 do.	7
100 Constructor.	220
100 do.	222
200 Estados Unidos	225
100 Impulso, pr.	32
200 do.	37
Railways.	
100 Geral.	39
1625 do.	40
490 Novissima.	100
300 groling.	100
Miscellaneous.	
250 Braz. Ind. mil.	207
100 do.	48
100 do.	49
March 31.	
1000 Sovereigns.	11 700
10 Apolices, old.	97
10 do.	97
134 do.	97
Banks.	
100 Brazil, 25.	185
100 do.	186
40 Br. N. Am. pr.	6
30 do.	7
100 Constructor.	220
100 do.	222
200 Estados Unidos	225
100 Impulso, pr.	32
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100 Impulso, pr.	32
200 do.	37
Railways.	
100 Geral.	39
1625 do.	40
490 Novissima.	100
300 groling.	100
Miscellaneous.	
250 Braz. Ind. mil.	207
100 do.	48
100 do.	49

April 2.	
30,550\$000.	150
5 Apolices, old.	97
10 do.	97
16 do.	97
8 do.	96
8 do.	96

Banks.	
40 Brazil.	375
100 do.	376
40 Br. N. Am. pr.	6
30 do.	7
100 Constructor.	220
100 do.	222
200 Estados Unidos	225
100 Impulso, pr.	32
200 do.	37

Railways and Tramways.	
150 Geral.	43
800 Viag. F. Saphy.	41
800 Viag. F. Saphy.	40
5150 do.	40
500 do.	40

Miscellaneous.	
20 Lloyd Braz.	247
65 do.	248
200 Melh. no Br. 143	143
100 do.	143
100 do.	146
220 do.	148
100 Melh. no Br. 143	143
100 do.	143
100 do.	146
220 do.	148

April 3.	
15 Apolices, old.	97
10 do.	97
16 do.	97
8 do.	96
8 do.	96

Banks.	
150 Brazil.	375
100 do.	376
40 Br. N. Am. pr.	6
30 do.	7
100 Constructor.	220
100 do.	222
200 Estados Unidos	225
100 Impulso, pr.	32
200 do.	37

Railways and Tramways.	
150 Geral.	43
800 Viag. F. Saphy.	41
800 Viag. F. Saphy.	40
5150 do.	40
500 do.	40

Miscellaneous.	
20 Lloyd Braz.	247
65 do.	248
200 Melh. no Br. 143	143
100 do.	143
100 do.	146
220 do.	148
100 Melh. no Br. 143	143
100 do.	143
100 do.	146
220 do.	148

April 4.	
15 Apolices, old.	97
10 do.	97
16 do.	97
8 do.	96
8 do.	96

Banks.	
150 Brazil.	375
100 do.	376
40 Br. N. Am. pr.	6
30 do.	7
100 Constructor.	220
100 do.	222
200 Estados Unidos	225
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150 Geral.	43
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100 do.	146
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220 do.	148

April 4.	
15 Apolices, old.	97
10 do.	97
16 do.	97
8 do.	96
8 do.	96

Banks.	
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Railways and Tramways.	
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500 do.	40

Miscellaneous.	
20 Lloyd Braz.	247
65 do.	248
200 Melh. no Br. 143	143
100 do.	143
100 do.	146
220 do.	148
100 Melh. no Br. 143	143
100 do.	143
100 do.	146
220 do.	148

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee. The week has been a quiet one, and the business done trifling. Receipts continue very small and the stocks are reluctant almost to starvation point, particularly as one of the brokers has now removed the 35,000 bags which was added to stock on the 24th ult. The market has been firm, but there have been no changes made in quotations, nor has the *Avon* been changed. It is thought that we are to see a period of rest in the market for the present, unless the supply increases

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ATK	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIDERED
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ar. 31	Thames str	South'pton* tod	Royal Mail
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31	Ronario Gr	Hamburg* 2nd	E. Jonnathn
31	Arron Br	Carravellas* 3d	Bahla & M.
31	E. S. Lancaster Hs	Aracaju 3d	Norte-Sul
31	Chancer Br	Santos 22h	Norton, M'
31	Herachel Hs	Liverpool* 25d	do
31	Kate Pawt* Br	Antwerp* 36d	Walter, H.
31	E. Barosa Or	Montevideo 8d	To order
31	Entre Rios Fr	Havre* 26d	F. Mazon
31	Batna Br	Genoa* 24d	Karl Valais
31	Darmstadt Gr	Bremen* 18 1/2d	H. Stoltz &

3	Paranaguá Gr	Hamburg*	23d	E. Johnston
3	Catania Gr	Santos 28h		do
3	Donati Br	Liverpool*	33d	Norton, M.
3	Christyba Gr	Hamburg*	25d	E. Johnston
4	Atuacania Br	Liverpool*	vid	Wilson Sonnet
5	Santos Gr	Santos 18h		E. Johnston
5	V.de S. Nicolas Fr	do	1d	F. Mazon

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Mar 31	D. di Gall'a Id	Genoa*	Sundries
Apr. 1	Corsica Fr	Havre*	do
	Hollinside Br	Maceio*	do
	Kingsland Br	Pernambuco	Ballast

1	Graf Bismark Gr	Santa	Sundries
2	Klaxton Br	do	Coffee
3	V. de Rosario Fi	do	Sundries
4	Siddons H	do	do
5	Montevideo Gr	do	do
6	Béan Fr	River Plate*	do
7	Damsladi Gr	do	Same cargo
8	Thames Br	do	do
9	Vigilanta Amer	New York*	Sundries
10	Cambala	do	Coffee

4	Cañama Br	do	do
5	Chancer Br	do	do
6	V. de S. Nicolas Fr	Havre ^a	Sunlites
7	Demeroy Br	Santos	do

^a Calling at intermediate ports.
 1 part cargo for Baltimore.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 6th, 1899				
NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
<i>American</i>				

sp. Riverside ...	1173	Feb. 11	New York.	Ind. do Br
bk Baltimore ...	695	Mar 10	Baltimore.	Levering &
sp. J's Drummond	1479	10	S. Francis	Rio Flor
bk Chas. Loring	525	Apr 1	Baltimore	Okell, Wil
Ing Good News	677	4	Baltimore.	Levering &
hg J.H. Crandon	495	5	Rosario...	Cannyan
<i>Argentine</i>				

bk Leopoldina ...	1451	Nov. 3	Macao ...	P. Bernard ...
sp Margarita ...	826	Jan. 18	Cape Verds	To order
bk Johna Black ...	445	Apt. 2	Brunswick	Genl Com
<i>British</i>				
bg Urda ...	167	Dec. 1	Mossoró ...	To order
sch Bess & Stella	99	Jan. 13	Bs. Aires ...	C. A. Rees
bk Bedford ...	1167	24	New York	Phipps Br
bk Invernmark ...	1313	Feb. 10	Glasgow ...	To order
en Vancouver ...	1276	11	Cardiff ...	Lage Irma

sp Rev Light...	137	12 New York.	Phlips Br
sp J. D. Everett	2007	16 Cardiff...	Bessa. Mar.
hk I. L. Pend'gast	558	18 Pensacola.	Merris & C
sp Lizzie Burrill.	1885	25 Pensacola.	C. Heckels
bk Kenigern ..	777	Mar. 2	Thnswick.
bk Campanero ..	771	6 Baltimore.	To order
bk Minden.....	1287	6 Cardiff....	Lerering
Ing Glenrosa ..	486	13 Satilla.....	Wilson S
bk Mary L. Baker	843	14 Pensacola.	Ind. do Br
bk Louis. Foule.	968	16 New York.	Ind. do Br
			E. M. Bro

bk Laura Emily.....	100	16	Rosario.....	J. de Souza
bk Douglas.....	509	21	Brunswick.....	To order
bk Stadacona.....	1101	23	Pensacola.....	Geral de Co
bk Nevado.....	674	25	Rosario.....	To order
bk Unity.....	420	25	Imbituba.....	Correia L.
hg Mercer.....	267	27	New York.....	Ind. Braz
bk Fairmont.....	1098	27	Rosario.....	G. Gudge
hg Grenada.....	635	29	Mobile.....	F. P. Pas
bk Aneroid.....	983	Apr. 1	Pensacola.....	Geral Co
sp Everest.....	1630		Pensacola.....	Geral Co

bk Palermo	799	1	Pensacola.	Geral Co
lk E. D Jewett.	880	2	Pensacola.	Ind. do h
lk Swansen	746	3	Brunswick.	Geral Co
bg Cornecopia	155	3	Jeisey.	Magallãe
sp Sardinian	1542	4	Grimshy.	To order
lug Linnet	928	5	Cardiff	Lloyd Br

<i>Danish.</i>				
lk Aurora	570	Jan. 15	Antwerp.	E. Pecher
bk Amia	383	Feb. 21	Maceio.	C. W. G

<i>French</i>				
bk Edm. Gressier	326	Feb. 19	Marselles..	Sancame
lug Fanny.....	339	Mar. 19	Liverpool ..	J. & J. F.
sp Astrée.....		Apr. 1	Cardiff	Lage Iru
<i>German</i>				
bk An'da & Elit.	315	Jan. 15	Hamburg.	To order
br José Günebra.	360	7	Imbituba ..	Pinhoiro
scr Volcan	113	Mar. 24	P. Alegre ..	José C.

bk Anna.....	1100	Apr. 3	Liverpool..	Allianga
<i>Italian</i>				
bk Baltimore....	466	Nov. 3	Marseilles..	Duvivier
bk N. Catharina.	414	4	Sta. Cath'a	I. Roma
bk Ver. da Guardia	843	Apr. 1	Marseilles..	To orde
<i>Norwegian</i>				
bk Allida	456	Jan 5	Greenock..	B. Rodr
bk Maritzburg ..	428	Feb. 11	Liverpool..	P. S. Ni
bk Aleri	294	14	Marseilles	Karl Va
bk Bissau	1015	14	Newcastle.	John M

bk Blacha	143	24	London	Laporte
bg Annie	172	25	S. F. do Sul	Queiroz
bg Vais	210	7	Lisbon	To order
bk Rifundo	670	19	Rosario	Moinho
bg Solreig	256	21	Parahyba	To order
hk Expedit	319	27	Christiana	A. Span
bk Iris	389	27	Murid	Wilson
sp Sava	1291	27	Mid' horo	Wilson
bk Broder'ket	667	27	Parahyba	C. W. C.
bk Gustav Adolf	733	27	Cordis	Bray C.

lk Union	908	30	Cardiff	Wace
lk Alberia	676	30	l. de Maio	Marinho
lk Garibaldi	1093	Apr.	Cardiff	B. Rod
lk Veneria	626		Parahyba	C. W. C.
bg Miucva	314		Parahyba	J. H. B.
sp Birna	975		Cardiff	Lloyd L.
ing Vega	196		Rosario	Kio Flo
lk Constance	636		Liverpool	To orde
ing Fri	477		Fred stdt	To orde
Portuguese				

lg S. Manuel.....	233	Dec. 2	Mosoro.....	A. M.
lg Fanny.....	148	Jan. 16	Villa Nova.....	To man.
lk Ceres.....	381	24	Lisbon.....	In dist.
lk Venturosa.....	430	Feb. 2	Oporto.....	J. A. G.
sp America.....	930	2	Oporto.....	Costa S.
lk Agnes.....	630	14	Oporto.....	Maced.
lk Sophia.....	465	18	Oporto.....	C. Abri.
lk Margarita.....	368	Apr. 5	Oporto.....	To ordn.
<i>Russian</i>				
sp Vanadis.....	1019	Mar. 29	Marseilles.....	To ordn.

<i>Spanish</i>				
bk	Constancia	426	Mar. 9	Cardiff . . . J. C. P.
<i>Swedish</i>				
bk	Mora	620	Mar. 2	Cardiff . . . Braz. C.
bk	Minnat	583	22	Marseilles . . . To ord
bk	Sundswall	314	27	Marseilles . . . Karl V
bk	Bore	312	Apr. 4	London . . . Ind. d

Spain.	468	18	Opport.	To order.
Misericordia.	368	Apr. 5	Import.	To order.
<i>Kristian</i>				
Vanderb.	1019	Mar. 29	Marseilles.	To order.
<i>Spruit</i>				
Constancia.	426	Mar. 9	Cardiff.	J. C. Pacheco & C
<i>Swedish</i>				
Mora.	520	22	Cardiff.	Braz. Coal Co.
Mineet.	683	Mar.	Marseilles.	To order.
Swindall.	314	27	Marseilles.	Carl Valais & C
Bore.	314	Apr. 4	London.	Ind. do Braz.

April 4th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$1,251,200	Jan. - July	4	Appliers, gold ..	2008-1,000	97 3/8	97 3/8-98
110,000			do ..	1,000		
18,047,500	Apr. - Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1968 ..	1,000	1,210 000	.... 1,260 00
31,636,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879 ..	1,000	1,020 000	.....
109,634,000		4	do 1985 ..	500-1,000	97 3/4	.....

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000	May-Nov	8	Bagantima	2100	1958	
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola	200	195	103 0/100-107 0/100
			Grão do Brazil	200	195	67 0/100-73 0/100
1,133,200	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Fine de Fira and Paul	200	192	
15,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina	200	180	
6,949,610	do	5-6	do gold	200	190	300 0/100-300 0/100
200,000	Jan.-July	do	do	£31 5 s	69	8 0/100-100 0/100
300,000	do	7	Maricá	1000	84 1/16	
6,145,500	Apr.-Oct.	7	Rio das Flores	1000	93 1/16	
1,600,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Sauncheir	200	170	175 0/100
4,137,110	Jan.-July	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	170	
6,674,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	do gold	1,500	440	
£77,450	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold	£50	91 1/16	
635,000	do	6	União Valenciana	200	140	
TRAMWAYS						
£287,500	Jan.-July	5	Cant e Viçago Fluminense	£300	168	
426,553	do	6	Corris Urbanas	200	190	
781,100	do	7	do	£100	107 1/16	
659,210	Feb.-Aug.	7	Niterói gold	200	108	
740,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Pernambuco	200	107	
150,000	Jan.-July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	108	
278,100	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel	200	108	
SHIPPING						
1,377,300	May-Nov.	7	Ferry	1000	100 1/16	
12,000,000	Jan.-Dec.	8	Lilly Brazilian	2000	208	206 0/100-208 0/100
			Central and Sicca Paul Tientsin	2000	208	
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Pineira	200	180	
1,510,000	Jan.-July	6	Quissamã	200	195	
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	180	
MILLS						
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Alhanga	200	203	
96,000	Jan.-July	8	Bahary	200	..	
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Bom Fim	200	200	
1,138,600	Apr.-Oct.	7	Ilhaz Industrial	200	204	
743,000	do	7 1/2	Canica	200	210	
564,000	do	7	Corintia Industrial	200	200	
600,000	do	6	Industrial Muenia	200	192	
449,000	Jan.-July	6	Petropolisiana	£40	..	
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pão Grande	200	190	
308,000	Jan.-July	6	Pink	200	190	
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christoval	100	..	
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lazaro	200	195	
226,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	..	
£675,000	Jan.-July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião	£22 1/2 s	193	
MISRS						
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Jeronymo (coal)	100	95	
MISCELLANEOUS						
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Architectonica	100	80	
3,000,000	Jan.-July	7	Banco de Viçago do Brazil	100	68	
2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Banco Credito Mercantil	100	63	100 0/100-65 0/100
150,000	do	7 1/2	Contreras e Fagundes, gal	£50	..	
90,000	Feb.-Aug.	8	Construtora	200	..	
£562,500	Jan.-July	8	Elevador e Fab. de Cimento	1110	92 1/16	
500,000	do	7	Empresa de Obras Publicas	£20	..	
403,800	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Deco. D. Pedro II	200	190	
1,600,200	May-Nov.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaeté	200	..	
£1,151,000	do	6	Lavoura Rio e Colun	£70	..	
400,000	Jan.-July	6	Melhoramentos II, de Ind.	200	180	
90,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Nacional de Oleos	200	185	
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Nova Industria	100	500	
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Plano Incendio S. Theres	100	200	
			Servicos Maritimos	200	200	

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal loss	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$65,000	\$65,000	\$50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	— July 00	\$12 10 1	—	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	—	Lloyd Brazilian, reg.	17 1/2¢ — Jan. 01	2000	250 00	—
—	—	—	do leuier	— Jan. 01	—	24 1/8 00	248 5/8 — 249 00 00
\$73,000	\$73,000	—	S. João da Barra e Campos	7 000 — Jan. 01	200	125 000	—
14,000,000	2,800,000	—	Brazilian, e Postal de ferro	— Jan. 01	40	50 00	—
—	—	—	Norte e Sul	12 1/2 — Jan. 01	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,001,000\$	200,000\$	20,441\$	Alliance	2 000—Jan. 91	20\$	212 000	
3,000,000	750,000	344,707	Aegys Fluminense	15 000—Jan. 91	20	375 000	
2,000,000	31,850	10,000	Alatania	7 500—Jan. 91	10	9 000	
1,000,000	200,000	10,000	Alonzo	1 000—Jan. 89	20	10 000	
4,000,000	200,000	192,781	Companha	2 000—Jan. 90	20	310 000	
2,000,000	250,000	164,757	Confedera	15 000—Jan. 91	125	180 000	
2,500,000	250,000	198,068	Garanta	14 000—Jan. 91	100	140 000	
7,000,000	200,000	150,000	Geal	4 000—Jan. 91	40	50 000	
1,000,000	200,000	100,000	Indematam	10 000—Jan. 91	20	180 000	
8,000,000	400,000	160,000	Integrade	10 000—Jan. 91	100	180 000	
1,000,000	100,000	27,850	Leahille	1 000—Jan. 90	10	9 000	
4,000,000	200,000	190,000	Nova Permanente	2 000—Jan. 91	20	250 000	
2,000,000	250,000	190,000	Previcente	2 000—July 89	38	25 000	
5,000,000	200,000	211,000	Prospandade	2 000—Jan. 91	20	16 000	
1,000,000	150,000	16,431	Treida Com dos Vargens	2 000—Jan. 91	20	10 000	
1,000,000	100,000	104,733	Vigilancia	750—July 90	10	10 000	

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Principal paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
500,000	100,000		Cabo Frio		400	43,000	
2,000,000	200,000		Cataguases		20		
10,000,000	12,000,000		Estr. S. S. Franc. in Chapin		31	100	
200,000,000	60,000,000		Catete do Itaipu		40	16,000	45,000—46,000
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,250	Leopoldina	18,150—Aug 90	6 1/2—100	155,000	
.....	.....	.....	do with call	539—Jan. 91	100	104	
700,000	200,000	8,520	Mariá		700		
10,000,000	1,980,000		Minas de S. Jeronymo		100	157,000	
.....	.....	.....	do		40	48,000	41,000—42,000
3,000,000	600,000		Monte Claus		40	50,000	
3,000,000	900,000		Muzambinho		60	120,000	
40,000,000	8,000,000		Nogueira do Brazil		40	60,000	
12,000,000	2,400,000		Norte de S. Paulo		70	30,000	
25,000,000	2,670,000	200,468	Oeste de Minas	7 1/2%—Jan. 91	200	200,000	
.....	700,000		do 2 series	7 1/2%—Jan. 91	80		
.....	600,000		do 3 series	7 1/2%—Jan. 91	200		
8,000,000	1,600,000		Paracelba		40	51,000	
3,000,000	600,000		Peganga to Arari		40		
5,000,000	1,200,000		Quatim	Int. Jan. 91	40		100,000
5,000,000	1,200,000		Rio Doce		40		
830,000	770,800	60,442	Rio das Flores	6 000—May 89	200	180,000	
300,000,000	6,000,000		Sapucahy	3 000—Jan. 91	200	18,000	
30,000,000	.....		do 2 series		40		
38,000,000	12,000,000		Sociedade	3 1/2%—June 90	200	310,000	
.....	5,200,000		do prolongation	3 1/2%—June 90	60	65,000	50,000
10,000,000	1,000,000		Sul Paulista		60	65,000	
12,000,000	2,400,000		Santos		40	65,000	
1,600,000	1,080,173	34,302	União Valenciana	6 1/2%—Feb. 84	40	36,000—41,000	
100,000,000	2,000,000		Vassouras e Fajã do		40	45,000	40,500—41,000
.....	.....		Viçação Feres Sapucahy		40	45,000	
TRAMWAYS							
5,400,000	5,400,000	123,168	Caris Urubates	6 000—Jan. 91	200	200,000	
9,700,000	9,200,000		Jardim Botânico	3 000—Jan. 91	700	740,000	237,000—250,000
800,000	800,000	84,186	Pernambuco	6 000—Jan. 91	100	120,000	
500,000	60,000		Recife e Alagoas	5 000—Jan. 91	200	100,000	
4,000,000	4,000,000	556,826	S. Christóvão .....	.....—Jan. 91	200	300,000	300,000

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	NAME	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
30,000,000	3,493,000	36,857	Agropecuária do Brazil	2 1/200—July 91	80	180 1/80	—
1,000,000	998,500	30	Alagoas do Brazil	1 1/200—Jan. 91	60	60 1/100	—
5,000,000	3,983,81	30	Anhemur, S. Paulo	1 1/200—Jan. 91	250	250 1/100	—
100,000,000	800,000	—	do 2 series	4 3/800—Jan. 91	100	120 1/100	— 120 3/400
100,000,000	—	—	Belva	21 1/100—Feb. 91	60	50 1/100	—
M 100,000,000	M2,500,000	—	Brasil-Estado	12 1/100—Jan. 91	200	300 1/100	375 1/800—380 1/100
100,000,000	33,000,000	18,126,471	do 2 series	6 1/200—Jan. 91	100	185 1/100	185 1/100—186 1/100
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Brasil e Lomitas	—	20	—	—
10,000,000	1,931,200	—	Brasil-N. Paulo	10 1/100—Jan. 91	80	64 1/100	43 1/100—44 1/100
2,000,000	1,387,180	10,508	Brasileiro	10 1/100—Jan. 91	20	—	—
2,000,000	1,136,185	—	Classes Laboristas	—	35	—	—
50,000,000	1,000,000	—	Central	4 0/100—Jan. 91	100	100 1/100	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	7,549,532	Comercial do Rio de Jan.	1 1/100—Jan. 91	200	300 1/100	280 1/100—295 1/100
—	5,818,840	—	do 2 series	5 5/100—Jan. 91	140	170 1/100	214 1/100—200
2,000,000	1,371,800	264,000	Commerciaes	12 1/200—Jan. 91	100	104 1/100	—
50,000,000	11,000,000	2,000,000	Commerci	2 1/200—Jan. 91	200	275 1/100	—
—	1,600,000	—	do 2 series	2 4/100—Jan. 91	40	65 1/100	— 64 1/100
1,000,000	200,000	—	Commercio e Industria	2 4/100—Jan. 91	100	45 1/100	—
10,000,000	79,824,822	1,154,462	Construtor do Brasil	2 5/100—Jan. 91	200	290 1/100	276 1/100—278 1/100
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Continental	—	80	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	250,000	Credito Commercial	6 1/100—Jan. 91	100	150 1/100	—
10,000,000	18,000,000	—	Credito Garantido	—	80	—	—
10,000,000	691,000	—	Credito Mercantil	14 1/100—Jan. 91	80	132 1/100	209 1/100
50,000,000	18,836,380	5,479	Credito Mobil.	—	100	—	—
10,000,000	19,806,180	23,292	Credito Popular	—	110	115 1/100	101 1/100—100
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Credito Real e Internac.	12 1/100—Jan. 91	100	180 1/100	—
1,219,000	2,500,000	393,517	Credito Real do Brazil	12 1/200—Jan. 91	800	150 1/100	—
—	1,530,720	—	do 2 series	12 1/200—Jan. 91	40	23 1/100	—
—	991,344	—	do 4 series	4 1/100—Jan. 91	130	170 1/100	—
25,000,000	10,000,000	284,420	Credito Rural e Internac.	6 1/100—Jan. 91	100	170 1/100	61 1/100—90 1/100
100,000,000	40,000,000	—	Credito Universal, gold	12 1/200—Jan. 91	40	340 1/100	—
5,000,000	4,618,310	1,500,000	Depositos e Descontos	1 1/100—Jan. 91	200	340 1/100	—
10,000,000	4,500,000	677,000	English, Limited	2 1/100—Jan. 91	20	108 1/100	—
100,000,000	78,281,032	240,848	Estados Unidos do Brazil	2 1/10—Oct. 91	150	225 1/100	231 1/100—200
2,500,000	675,000	21,373	Federal do Brazil	15 1/100—Jan. 91	60	44 1/100	—
10,000,000	401,000	3,807	Financeira do Brazil	4 1/100—Jan. 91	55	55 1/100	—
10,000,000	4,361,650	28,758	Financ. Brasileira	2 1/100—Jan. 91	100	108 1/100	90 1/100
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Impulsor	—	80	122 1/100	122 1/100—100
8,000,000	5,000,000	1,150,000	Industrial e Mercantil	10 1/100—Jan. 91	200	200 1/100	—
—	5,892,000	—	do 2 series	4 1/100—Jan. 91	20	23 1/100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	110,000	Intermediaria	11 1/100—Jan. 91	200	230 1/100	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	449,793	Lavoura e Commercio	6 1/100—Jan. 91	100	175 1/100	179 1/100—180 1/100
10,000,000	10,000,000	449,793	Lavoura e Commercio	6 1/100—Jan. 91	100	175 1/100	179 1/100—180 1/100
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Mercantil das Vapores	10 1/100—Jan. 91	200	223 1/100	—
1,000,000	200,000	—	Mutuo	—	16	18 1/100	—
90,000,000	26,991,80	1,100	Nacional do Brazil gold	3 1/100—Jan. 91	60	143 1/100	—
10,000,000	9,411,100	—	Oparators	—	100	120 1/100	7 5/10
1,000,000	200,000	—	S. Paulo e Rio	—	80	121 1/100	120 1/100—122 1/100
1,000,000	200,000	—	Povo	—	30	24 1/100	—
10,000,000	20,000,000	310,000	Republica do Brazil	6 1/100—Jan. 91	125	113 1/100	113 1/100—122 1/100
300,000,000	130,000,000	—	Republica des R.U do Brazil	—	150	215 1/100	213 1/100—214 1/100
50,000,000	5,000,000	—	Rio e Estados	—	80	85 1/100	— 85 1/100
1,000,000	900,000	20,000	Rio e Janeiro	2 1/100—July 20	70	71 1/100	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	4,497,244	Rural e Hypothec	12 1/200—Jan. 91	200	290 1/100	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	260,410	Sociedade Bancaria	6 1/100—Jan. 91	200	100 1/100	—
10,000,000	10,566,341	161,521	Sul Americano	6 1/100—Jan. 91	110	119 1/100	— 120 1/100
10,000,000	4,400,000	200,000	Union de l'Industrie	—	100	100 1/100	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	200,000	União Inter-Americana	5 0/100—Jan. 91	100	505 1/100	—
20,000,000	—	—	privates	—	50	60 1/100	60 1/100—65 1/100
10,000,000	1,250,000	41,085	Cinelo Real, S. Paulo	3 1/100—Jan. 91	50	90 1/100	—
—	1,658,520	—	do 2 series	6 1/100—Jan. 91	10	23 1/100	—
—	4,207,80	—	do com. rep.	6 1/100—Jan. 91	50	50 1/100	—
300,000,000	1,529,500	184,000	Lamona, S. Paulo	5 1/100—Jan. 91	100	100 1/100	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 1/100—Jan. 91	200	239 1/100	—
—	2,150,000	—	do 2 series	2 1/100—Jan. 91	50	53 1/100	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	150,000	S. Paulo	6 1/100—Jan. 91	100	123 1/100	—
25,000,000	3,674,180	370,180	S. Paulo e Rio	12 1/200—Jan. 91	70	70 1/100	—
10,000,000	7,553,999	70,895	S. Paulo e Paulo	3 1/100—Jan. 91	70	80 1/100	—
2,000,000	1,670,100	20,249	Minas Geraes	12 1/100—Jan. 91	150	138 1/100	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	530,379	Tetonal, do	15 1/100—Jan. 91	200	300 1/100	—
—	900,000	—	do 2 series	3 1/100—Jan. 91	40	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present payments	Interest payments	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$18,900	June-Dec.	5	Brazil	100	100%	
15,192,200	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	99%	... 88 9/8
7,180,000	Apr.-Oct.	5	do gold	£11 5 s	105 3/800	
7,770,000	Jan.-Oct.	5	Credito Gen. de S. Paulo	100	98%	
8,000	May-Nov.	5	Estatos Uniao	100	97%	
			do gold	100		
6,148,400			Previdencia	100	99%	88 7/8-91 5/8
			Uniao, S. Paulo	100		

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000	2,400,000	168,211.25	Altagracia	125,000—July 90	2000	3500.000	300,000—
400,000	400,000	.....	Boni Port .....	.....	700	200 000	.....
3,000,000	3,000,000	62,271	Braz Industrial	\$ 000—July 90	200	207 000	.....
300,000	300,000	593	Caçapava	8,000—Jan. 91	700	200 000	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	71,974	Caracca	12,000—Jan. 91	700	.....	.....
2,400,000	600,000	240,000	Confiança Industrial	12,000—Jan. 91	200	300 000	.....
.....	.....	150	do 2 series	4,000—Jan. 91	140	.....	.....
2,400,000	480,000	.....	Cucano	1200—Jan. 91	80	66 000	.....
400,000	80,000	.....	Luzado da Sni .....	.....	80	.....	.....
750,000	250,000	.....	D. Isabel .....	.....	200	180 000	.....
600,000	600,000	30,997	Industrial Mueria .....	.....	200	180 000	.....
200,000	155,640	.....	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	.....	140	45 000	.....
200,000	375,000	.....	Nacional de Seda .....	.....	200	220 000	.....
400,000	400,000	.....	Pão Grande	12,000—July 90	200	220 000	.....
4,000,000	4,000,000	37,000	Petropolitana	9,000—July 89	200	200 000	.....
3,000,000	600,000	.....	Progresso Ind. do Baril	7,725—Jan. 91	200	200 000	.....
200,000	200,000	227,132	Rink	10,000—Jan. 91	200	200 000	210,000
1,700,000	600,000	19,327	S. Christovã	7,300—Jan. 90	200	186 000	.....
.....	.....	.....	do 2 series	2,150—Jan. 90	150	.....	.....
3,700,000	3,700,000	11,715	S. Lazaro	15,000—Jan. 91	200	235 000	.....
3,000,000	2,000,000	.....	do 3 series .....	.....	200	.....	96 000
850,000	160,000	20,445	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—Aug. 90	200	220 000	.....
250,000	250,000	1,392	União Industrial	6,000—Jan. 91	200	220 000	.....
10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3,400—Jan. 91	200	216 000	.....

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
400,000\$	400,000\$	..	Ag. Coloniz. de Vassouras	..	700\$	198,000	..
1,000,000	700,000	..	Cat. e Vição Fluminense	4,500—July 90	200	85,000	..
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Carnegie's Fluminense.....	10 000—Jan. 91	320	218 000	..
300,000	300,000	..	Comercio e Industria.....	..	210	200 000	..
1,000,000	738,000	2,700	Condições e Enseg. de Cric.	10 000—Jan. 91	40	50 000	..
200,000	120,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	4 1/2—July 90	200	203 000	..
..	22,000	..	do 2 series.....	..	10	..	..
4,350,000	22,000	..	Empres. de Obras Publicas	..	200	410 000	..
..	550,000	..	do 2 series.....	10 1/2—Jan. 91	180	355 000	..
12,500,000	2,500,000	..	Escavacoes do Rio.....	..	40	39 000	..
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Estados Fluminense.....	..	33	..	468,000
40,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colonizadora do Brazil	..	60	..	40 000
1,100,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Liv. e Viçgio de Macaé	..	100	180 000	..
270,000	..	220,000	Industrial Funt. (Kisquet)	..	80	60 000	..
..	5,000,000	..	Malheoramentos no Brazil.....	6 000—Jan. 91	200	630 000	..
16,000,000	3,700,000	..	do do Rio.....	100—Jan. 91	80	148 000	..
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo.....	..	80	..	..
1,100,000	1,100,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000—Jan. 91	70	130 000	73 500= 75 000
25,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova Era Nriun.....	10 000—Jan. 91	80	65 000	..
..	600,000	..	Parati Alameda.....	6 000—Aug. 90	120	150 000	55 000
600,000	600,000	..	Phosphato de Cal.....	3 000—Jan. 91	120	55 000	..
600,000	600,000	..	Sacramento do Rio.....	12 000—Jan. 91	41	38 000	48 000
1,015,000	1,015,000	..	Serviço Maritimo.....	8 000—Jan. 91	200	210 000	..
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torrões Brazilian.....	3 000—Jan. 91	200	70 000	75 000
300,000	300,000	..	União.....	..	200	850 000	..

